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For the PENNSYLVANIA GAZETTE.

An humble attempt to examine and state the True Interest of Pennsylvania *with respect to the Paper Currency, stated for public consideration.*

BY A CITIZEN OF PHILADELPHIA.

I PROPOSE first some remarks on the subject of paper money, and secondly, some particular consideration of the Acts of our Assembly for issuing the new Continental Bills, with some reasons why I think the true interest of Pennsylvania requires that those acts should be repealed, and the issuing of those bills should be stopped or suspended for the present, and I hope to do this without offence; for the great interests of a State, in which 400,000 individuals are concerned, cannot be too well understood, nor the utility of its laws be too carefully examined, or the errors of them be discovered and amended too soon.

Two things are essentially necessary to give paper bills a credit and currency equal to hard money. 1. *Such certainty of* HONEST *and* PUNCTUAL REDEMPTION, as shall fully satisfy the mind of the possessor. 2. *That the* CREDIT *and* DEMAND *for said bills should be so constantly kept up, from the time of their* EMISSION *to that of their* REDEMPTION, *that the possessor may be able at any time to pass them at hard money value.* The first of these is provided for by the Assembly, if their act shall produce the *certainty* of redemption required, which I am not here to dispute; but the second is equally necessary, for should the bills pass from their emission to their redemption, or any part of that intermediate time, at a depreciated value, say 2, 3 or 4 for 1, though they should be redeemed at full value at the expiration of their currency in the most punctual manner, yet the mischiefs they would occasion in the mean time would be infinite: One of which would be, that the depreciation itself would render the final redemption of the bills at full value both unjust and pernicious, as well as very hard and oppressive to the body of the people; for in this case the people must be taxed, say two, three or four times the value or current exchange of the bills, not to the public benefit, but solely to increase the wealth of those rich people, who will hoard up the bills and have them in possession at the time of their redemption. From which it appears (and indeed I think it may be demonstrated from the plainest principles) *that public bills ought always to be redeemed at that value, or current exchange, at which they usually pass at the time of redemption, let their nominal value be whatever it may.* Indeed the infinite and ruinous mischiefs of a fluctuating currency are so generally felt and well understood, that I conceive there is no need of proof, that 'tis equally necessary to keep the value or exchange of bills stable and unvarying through the whole time of their currency, as to provide sure funds for their final redemption, and that the first of these does not depend on the last. The first of these depends on opinion, perswasion and general practice; the last on the ability and integrity of the redeemer. If you offer a bill to a stranger, he never thinks of asking when, by whom, or how certainly that bill is to be redeemed, but his only question is, whether he can pass it again? Not one in a thousand who takes a public bill, takes it with design to lay it up five or six years, though its redemption be never so sure at that time, but his object is immediate use, to serve his present occasions by instantly passing it again, or at least having it in his power to do this whenever occasion may offer. I take it that these principles and reasonings are perfectly plain and clear, and will afford by the clearest inference the following consequence, viz. *That no public bills ought ever to be issued, which have not these two great and essential supports,* 1. A CERTAINTY *of final redemption*; *and* 2. *Such general confidence and demand, as will insure their currency at full value without depreciation, during the whole time of their circulation.* Indeed it appears to me, that to issue public bills without these supports is the plainest folly, bordering on insanity, and must be very criminal, when done in the face of clear evidence and conviction. It further appears to me, that *the new continental bills have not these supports at present, and therefore ought not to be issued till these supports can be obtained,* of consequence that the great interest of the state requires that the laws for issuing them should be repealed, or at least that the issuing them should be suspended till these supports can be obtained; for which I offer the following reasons, which seem to me to be of weight and force sufficient to engage the most serious attention of the public:

1st. The quantity (viz. ten millions of dollars) is at least four times as much in value as all the old continental bills, and therefore must from the nature of the thing depreciate it, were its funds ever so indubitable, and the public confidence in it ever so great.—I conceive the present mean exchange of the continental bills is about 100 for 1, at least they cannot be set at less than 80 for 1, on any sure facts, which makes the whole quantity (viz. 200 millions) worth 2,500,000 of hard dollars, which is but one fourth of ten millions;—and further, that increasing the quantity of money will *(cæteris paribus)* decrease its value. This will always be a natural truth, as long as the value of money is nothing but the proportion between the quantity of circulating money and the occasion of money (as I think I have demonstrated in my Essays on Free Trade and Finance, and especially in the second Essay) and which now is become such a received truth, that it cannot need further proof here.

2d. The sum of ten millions of dollars, added to the other bills which will continue circulating, such as state money, and certificates of various kinds, &c. *is much more paper money than the thirteen states ever did or can bear.* The whole circulating cash of the thirteen states, on the best calculation I have been able to make, never did exceed 12 millions. I rather think it not more then 10 millions of hard dollars, in value, and not more than half, or at most three fifths, of the circulating cash in this state was paper in 1774; and I am convinced, by very good documents, that that proportion was not exceeded in the other states, where paper money was circulated; and as most of the trade and business that requires stock or cash is now in stagnation, there cannot be occasion for so much circulating cash as in 1774, when every business, trade and occupation was in full vigour. Indeed, it is easy to make a pretty just estimate of the quantity of circulating paper which the country can now bear from fact, viz. the value of the present circulating paper, of which the continental bills are much the greatest part; by which it will appear, that the present circulating paper cannot exceed 3 or 4 millions of Spanish dollars in value,—and that it is as much as the thirteen states can bear, or rather more, is plain from this,—viz. that the paper of all sorts continues to depreciate. Now in these circumstances, to pour on 3 or 4 times as much new paper as we are found by experiment, by plain fact, able to bear, is in my opinion a sure way to depreciate it. I think it is not more certain, if you pour three or four buckets of water into one that is already full, that some of it must run over; yea, I think that as much as you pour in must run over.

3d. We have already too much money circulating among us, for 'tis certain that even hard money will not purchase more than two-thirds as much labour, country produce or other necessaries, which are not heightened in their price by the extraordinary expence of importation, as the same would have purchased in 1774. Hence it follows, that the quantity of money has increased beyond the occasions of money in that proportion. This is reasoning on sure principles, which any body may disprove that can; the price of market, rents, and even real estates, afford a most plain and striking proof of this; it is further to be noted here, that the French and British armies import much money, which they are daily spreading among us, and thereby rapidly increase our circulating cash. It follows then, that our best policy is to reduce the quantity of our circulating medium, especially that dangerous part of it which consists in paper, that we may avoid as far as possible the further horrors and mischiefs of a depreciating currency, rather than to increase the evil by pouring in immense additions.

4th. The present continental money passes at its exchange through all the thirteen states readily enough; any thing, even hard money, may be purchased with it; therefore it answers well the ends and uses of a circulating medium. But the new bills, however well established their funds may be, have not the confidence of the public in general, nor will they be readily received. They are a new thing, and their fate uncertain. This will naturally depreciate them in the first beginning of their circulation, by which the whole commerce of the thirteen states, as well as the public finance and expenditures, will receive the most essential injury. Now *to call in a currency that is well received, and which answers well the ends and uses of a circulating medium, and issue instead of it one of doubtful credit, which will probably be received with diffidence, if not disgust, appears to me the height of absurdity.*

5th. The new bills, however funded, must stand on the same basis as the old, viz. the PUBLIC FAITH, which, however modified, is neither better nor worse in the one case than the other, and therefore the new bills will depend on no better supports than the old ones, and of consequence nothing can be gained by the exchange, the trouble, risk and expence of which must therefore be wholly lost.

6th. If the old bills should depreciate, the public will *gain* the depreciation; but if the new bills should depreciate, the public must *loose* the depreciation, or must suffer a second bankruptcy to avoid the loss.

7th. *If the new bills should be emitted, they will not answer the purpose of a* GENERAL CURRENCY, *which is one principal end of their creation, but, like the state money, will be confined to the state that signs them.* For 'tis very certain, that one state will no sooner take the bills signed by another state, than they will take any other bills signed by the same state; for the continental security, added to the new bills, is neither expressed nor intended to mend the credit or make good the deficiencies of any of the states, but such as are rendered incapable of payment by the power or possession of the enemy. The present continental bills have a general currency, and therefore ought to be kept in circulation in preference to the new bills, if no other reason could be given for it.

8th. Most of the other states who have emitted the new bills, have issued them at 40 for 1, *i. e.* at about half their nominal value, and it is in my opinion pretty much in vain for us to attempt to give our bills a better exchange or value than theirs have, in as much as their funds of redemption and means of intermediate circulation are as good as ours; besides, to attempt this would be to introduce such a variety, such a jargon of exchanges, as would defeat every purpose of a general currency of those bills.

9th. If the new bills should be issued at half value, or should speedily depreciate to 2 for 1 (and I think on every natural principle they must depreciate to 3 or 4 for 1 by the time they are all out) I say, at 2 for 1, the states will not only—1st. give 40*s.* for every 20*s.* which they issue; and 2dly, give 10 per cent. interest in hard money for it all; but, 3dly, when they have issued it all, it will pay but half the expenditures of the year, if those expenditures are 10 millions of hard dollars, as they are generally computed; for it is plain that 10 millions, at 2 for 1, will pay but 5 millions real money; and if the whole 10 millions should be called in by taxes within the year, yet at the end of the year the state would find themselves in debt 5 millions of hard dollars, over and above the heavy balance now against them, and the annual increase of the public debt abroad. But if (as will most likely be the case) most of the new bills should be outstanding at the end of the year, we must add to the aforesaid 5 millions of hard dollars debt, the amount of all the outstanding bills, with one year's hard money interest on them all——a vast chaos this, equal to the dreary regions of ancient night! My reader may think my reasoning is sanguine and expression strong, but both proceed from the real convictions of my own mind, from the force of truth. If I have discovered and described properly these operations of the new bills on the thirteen states, it follows that this state must take its share of the consequences, if they issue their quota of the new bills. What I would humbly propose, instead of this measure is, *to repeal the acts for issuing the new bills, or suspend their execution till we are in condition to give them a currency truly and really equal to hard money, and keep them so, and in the mean time to continue the circulation of the present continental or state bills, or both, till we can get hard money enough for a currency,* or till time and wisdom shall discover some other resource, less fraught with dishonour, disappointment and ruin.

In fine, *taxation equal to the public expenditures* is, in my opinion, the only method in nature by which our defence can be continued, our independence be preserved, a destructive increase of the public debt be avoided, our currency (hard or paper) be kept in a state of fixed value, the natural springs of industry be given to every profession of men, our supplies made plentiful, the public confidence be restored to the public councils, the morality of our people be revived, and the blessings of heaven be secured to ourselves and our posterity. All this, I conceive, is proved fully in my five essays, especially the 5th, to which I refer every one who is not already weary of my thoughts, and would wish to be further acquainted with my sentiments on this subject.

Upon the whole matter, I conceive that union in councils, uniformity of method in our finances, and the benefits of a general currency, were the principal objects of the resolution of Congress of 18th of March, 1779 (though I confess I never could see the advantage of that resolution.) I further conceive these objects are already lost; for the different exchange at which the different states issue and pass the bills, and the want of confidence of the states in each other (for one state will not take the bills of the other state, as we find by experiment) together with the deficient and dilatory supports given to those resolutions. I say, all these together destroy the intended union of councils and uniformity of finances, and render a general currency of the bills impracticable.

Indeed I ever considered the enormous quantity of bills proposed for emission in the said resolution, to be a seed of mischief which would grow up with force in the course of its operation and defeat its effects; the ill consequences of which could no otherwise be avoided, than by the most strenuous and united efforts of the states in its support, and using the greatest prudence and caution as to the quantity issued (all which I noticed with great freedom in my strictures on said resolution, in my 5th Essay, pages 13 and 14, published ten months ago) it now appears that the efforts of the states in support of said resolution have been very dilatory, far from decisive and widely differing in the manner of exertion, yet the general confidence of the public in the success of the bills is greatly shaken, and that the general currency of them is rendered impracticable and not to be expected, and of course that the great design and benefits of the measure are already become desperate, and I cannot see that it would be wise in our Assembly further to pursue a scheme, the principal objects of which are already defeated, and which of course has already lost its capital uses; especially when there are so many and important objections lying in the way of its operation: To suppose that we can cut our way through all these difficulties, and force the bills into circulation by penal laws, is an idea which I cannot think admissible, for the reasons I alledged in my strictures on the tender act, whilst it was under consideration, at least this dependance is dangerous to a great degree, for should it fail, we shall be left dreadfully destitute, without any cash at command, and without time or means of recurring in season to our more sure resources,—if the emission of the new continental bills should be laid aside, we may be able well to support our new emission of state bills if the demand for them is sufficiently increased by taxes, which is very practicable, and if the legislature could be prevailed on to take off the penalties of the tender act which were designed to enforce their circulation, but which in my opinion, adds horror to the currency itself, and raise doubts and fears which otherwise would not be thought of, and in any view stand as a monument of the weakness of our public credit, which requires such unnatural supports to keep it in existence, and will be a monument of our folly, shame and inadequate policy, if it should fail of producing the effects intended.——I apprehend it would be much more sure, natural and adviseable, if we need money for any use, *e. g.* to pay and feed the army, to lay a tax on our

people for it, and *solemnly appropriate* it to that purpose ONLY, and tell them so. I am of opinion such a tax would be speedily and cheerfully paid, and let the same be done for every other branch of expenditure. This will be settling and finishing the matter as we go along, and will keep our state and councils free from the confusion of perplexed finances, the endless labour of settling public accounts, the pressure of a public debt, and the disheartening horrors of future endless taxes, to discharge the Lord knows what of interest and principal, which will remain to be paid in future time.

If other States are disposed to involve themselves and posterity in an endless labyrinth of confused accounts, fluctuating currency, and immensity of debt, it does not follow that it is either prudent or necessary that we should imitate the example. If we satisfy the quotas (demanded by Congress) as well as they, we do our duty as well, and if this be done in a way of more ease and safety to our own people, the other States cannot be prejudiced by it; and if they should apprehend that our method has more advantages in it than theirs, instead of blaming us, they may if they please follow our example. If this should not suit them, they will be at liberty to load themselves with paper, whilst we shall draw their hard money to ourselves, which will be the natural and unavoidable consequence of their *continuing* and our *restraining* the emissions of paper money. The same thing will fill our States with the best inhabitants; for 'tis plain that every sensible man would choose to settle himself in a State free of debt, rather than in one loaded with a debt which would require the galling taxes of an age to discharge it. But all this aside, I would rather discharge the expenditures as we go, tho' it should prove heavy, than to leave a legacy of debt on posterity, which will mix bitterness with the sweets of liberty that we are endeavouring to procure for them, and induce them to censure the humanity of our councils, and lessen their gratitude to us for a most valuable blessing secured to them, because they will find themselves charged with the expence of it.

But still I expect to hear the old cry against my principles, that they are good in theory, but not admissible because impracticable, that taxing equal to the expenditures is impossible, because the people cannot bear such weight of taxes, but there is no disputing against necessity, I therefore beg the readers patient attention to the following short propositions.

1. Taxing equal to the expenditures is the only possible method of keeping our currency to a fixed value; for if there is more money in any country issued into currency, than is taken out during the year, there must be more money in circulation at the end of the year than there was in the beginning of it, and an increase of quantity will depreciate the value of any currency, (hard or paper) this depends on principles as natural and unalterable as the laws of gravitation, or powers of the magnet.

2. A fluctuating currency is by all men confessed to be a calamity, much more dreadful and ruinous than any degree of taxation necessary to prevent it.

3. The mischief of a fluctuating currency is dreadfully increased by all regulations, Tender Acts and every other application of force made use of to prevent it; the noise, force and devastation of an irresistible current are dreadfully increased by obstacles thrown in its way, beyond what would happen, if it was suffered to take its natural course without interruption; for a practical proof of these two last propositions, I appeal to the experience of every man of any business, with this plain question, "*Sir, Would you not rather pay your share of the whole expenditures of the year in monthly or quarterly taxes, than suffer through the year the pains, injuries and inconveniences of a fluctuating currency, with regulations, Committees, Tender Acts and penalties in force?*" I dare believe that scarce a man of business and character can be found in this State, who would not readily answer and from full conviction, that the tax would be much the least burdensome of the two,---I will then state my propositions with freedom, and submit them to the candid examination and censure of the public.

1. To repeal the acts for issuing the new Continental Bills. And

2. All the Tender Acts, and let the laws have their free course to oblige every man to fulfil his contracts as plain justice requires; in order to this a scale of depreciation for time past may be easily made for the government of the Courts, or the Court and Jury may be impowered to give judgment for what appears to be in justice due on the full hearing the case, *i. e.* I humbly propose to be *honest once more*, to revive our *old notions and practice of justice and equity*, *i. e.* to suffer *justice and judgment to run down our streets and overflow our land.* My reason for this proposal is, because I really believe it is both a natural and revealed truth, that *righteousness exalteth a nation*, but SIN is a reproach to any people.

3. To issue a tax for whatever money we want for public use, which will lay the public burden on all equally, in proportion to every one's ability, and cannot wrong or ruin any body.

4. To continue the new state money or old continental bills, or both, in circulation. I do not think that the Congress will object to this on a review of the case, for the old continental bills are the only paper money among us which has any chance of a general currency through the thirteen states, and I look on a general currency to be an object of such indispensible necessity, such vast magnitude, that Congress will rather chuse to relinquish an old resolution already in ruins, than attempt to support the vast expences of the thirteen states without any general currency at all.

5. I propose to call in the old state money (*i. e.* all the old state money made since the last bills under the crown) at its present exchange or current value, which may be easily done by a tax made for hard money, or that money at the present exchange. We shall then have no bills to redeem but the new state bills, and our share of the old continental ones.------These things I conceive to be more practicable and less burdensome than the omission of them will be, and will be a good introduction to our reinstating our public finances and restoring the industry and morality of our people, and of course recovering our trade, manufactures and husbandry. The whole is freely submited to the consideration of the public,---'tis undoubtedly mine as an individual to examine, remark and propose, 'tis the public that must adopt or reject, and may God give the wisdom necessary to the due exercise of this great privilege.

I beg leave to conclude, by observing that this state, and our posterity, born and unborn, are yet on this side the bottomless gulf of infinite debt, shame and slavery, but they stand trembling on the brink of it, and it depends much on our present Councils, whether they shall be pushed in or not.

Philadelphia, Jan. 4, 1781.

An ACT *to revive and amend an Act, intitled "An Act to suspend the operation, for a limited time, of the several Laws of this Commonwealth for making the Bills of Credit of the United States a Legal Tender in the payment of debts, equal to Gold and Silver."*

SECTION 1. WHEREAS the above recited Act, intitled, "An Act to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several Laws of this Commonwealth for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver," passed the thirty-first day of May last past, would have expired by its own limitation at the end of the last session of Assembly, but the same was continued by an Act passed the twenty-second day of September last, until the end of the present session of Assembly; and it is just and necessary that the same should be continued until the value of the said currency can be fixed at some certain standard, and a proper mode established, which will make the advantages equal to both debtor and creditor:

Sect. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the said Act, intitled, "An Act to suspend the operation for a limited time of the several Laws of this Commonwealth for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts, equal to gold and silver," passed the thirty-first day of May, One thousand seven hundred and eighty, and every article, matter and thing therein contained, (except the clause limiting the time of its continuance) is hereby revived and continued, and declared to be in full force, except where the same is hereby altered or amended.

Sect. 3. Provided always, nevertheless, That where any person or persons are about to remove out of this State, and refuse to give security to their creditor or creditors, or where any person or persons refuse to appear without process, and put in special bail to the plaintiff's action for the debt or cause for which he complains; or where any tenant or tenants have committed or shall commit any waste or destruction in the houses or lands, or hold possession against the will of the landlord, after the expiration of the lease; in all such cases it shall and may be lawful, for such landlords or creditors to make distresses, or bring suits, as the case may require, for their rents, debts or demands, and the enacting clause of the first mentioned Act, suspending the operation of the several Laws of this Commonwealth, for making the bills of credit of the United States a legal tender in the payment of debts equal to gold and silver, revived and continued by this Act, shall be extended to such landlords and creditors, in as full and ample a manner, as if no such distress had had been made or suit brought; any thing in the proviso to the first mentioned Act revived and amended by this Act, or in this Act contained, to the contrary thereof in any wise notwithstanding.

Signed by order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Friday, the twenty-second day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.
SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

An ACT *to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this State in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned.*

SECTION 1. WHEREAS, from a variety of causes, the United States have not been able to comply with their engagements heretofore made to the officers and private men of the Pennsylvania line; which hath occasioned great injury to those troops, to whose virtuous exertions America is much indebted:

Sect. 2. Be it therefore enacted, and it is hereby enacted, by the Representatives of the Freemen of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, in General Assembly met, and by the authority of the same, That the Supreme Executive Council be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to appoint three Auditors, to settle the depreciation of the pay-accounts of all the officers and private men of the Pennsylvania line, from the first day of January, One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven, to the first day of August, One thousand seven hundred and eighty; and the said Auditors, or any two of them, are hereby impowered and directed to estimate, in specie, all sums of Continental money received by the said officers and private men, on account of their pay, within the period aforesaid, agreeable to a scale of depreciation herein after mentioned and contained.

Sect. 3. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors, or any two of them, are hereby impowered and directed to give to the officers and private men, to whom pay on such settlement as aforesaid shall be found due, certificates, specifying the sums due in specie; which certificates shall be received and considered as equal to specie in payment of the estates herein after mentioned and directed to be sold.

Sect. 4. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That all confiscated estates, not already sold or appropriated to public use, shall, on the first day of July next, or as soon after as may be convenient, be disposed of at public sale for the highest price; which sale the Supreme Executive Council are hereby directed to order the Agents for confiscated estates to make, giving due notice thereof; and the said Agents are hereby directed to receive in payment for the estates which they shall sell as aforesaid, specie, or bills of credit of this State equivalent thereto, or the certificates aforesaid, which sales shall be made upon the same terms of payment as have heretofore been directed in the sale of other confiscated estates.

Sect. 5. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in order to prevent the certificates of the private men of the line aforesaid from being counterfeited or becoming objects of speculation, no transfer or assignment of the same shall be good and valid in Law, unless attested by the officer commanding the regiment to which said privates shall belong.

Sect. 6. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case the possessor or possessors of the said certificates shall think proper to purchase unlocated lands belonging to this State with the same, then and in such case it shall and may lawful for the Commissioners or other proper officers of the Land-office, so soon as the said office shall be opened by Law, and they are hereby directed to receive the said certificates so unpaid equal in value to specie in payment for the lands so purchased from the said Land-office; which lands purchased with and paid for in the certificates aforesaid, are to be rated and granted at the same price at which unlocated lands shall or may be rated and granted to any person or persons tendering gold or silver, or currency equivalent thereto.

Sect. 7. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the said Auditors shall in like manner settle and adjust the accounts of all officers and private men of the line aforesaid, who have fallen or died in the service during the said period; and their widows and children shall be intitled to such certificates and to all the benefits and advantages hereby granted to the officers and private men now in the said line.

Sect. 8. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the officers and private men of the State navy, now in actual service, shall and are hereby declared to be equally intitled to all benefits and allowances extended to the Pennsylvania line by this Act, and all officers and soldiers of this State, taken prisoners in the actual service of this or the United States, shall likewise be considered as being within the intent and meaning of this Act, so far as to be intitled to all the benefits and advantages hereby granted and extended to the officers and privates of the Pennsylvania line aforesaid.

Sect. 9. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Auditors aforesaid, previous to their entering on the duties required of them by this Act, shall severally take the following oath or affirmation, *to wit.* "I, A. B. do swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I will well and truly perform all and singular the duties required of me by the Act, intituled, 'An Act to settle and adjust the accounts of the troops of this State (meaning Pennsylvania) in the service of the United States, and for other purposes therein mentioned,' to the best of my knowledge and abilities, without partiality or respect to any person or persons whatsoever." And the Auditors aforesaid are hereby fully authorised and directed to settle the aforesaid accounts upon oath or affirmation, which oath or affirmation shall be by them administered.

Sect. 10. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That this or any future Assembly, notwithstanding the provision made as aforesaid, may or shall, if they think proper, call in all such certificates given and not redeemed as aforesaid, and pay off the same in specie or other current money equivalent.

Sect. 11. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That in case any of the confiscated estates above mentioned shall be sold, and paid for in specie or other current money, then the Agents aforesaid shall pay the said monies so received to the Treasurer of this State, which he is hereby directed to reserve for redeeming the certificates aforesaid which shall remain unpaid, in such manner as the General Assembly shall order and direct: And all certificates received by the Agents aforesaid, and Commissioners of the Land-office, by virtue of this Act, shall be by them delivered to the Treasurer aforesaid, who is hereby directed to keep the same, to be cancelled and destroyed in such manner as the General Assembly shall order and direct.

Sect. 12. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the following scale of depreciation shall be the rule by which the said Auditors shall be governed in the settlement aforesaid:

One thousand seven hundred and seventy-seven.		November,	Six.
		December,	Six.
January,	One and an half.	One thousand seven hundred and seventy-nine.	
February,	One and an half.	January,	Eight.
March,	Two.	February,	Ten.
April,	Two and an half	March,	Ten and half.
May,	Two and an half.	April,	Seventeen.
June,	Two and an half.	May,	Twenty-four.
July,	Three.	June,	Twenty.
August,	Three.	July,	Nineteen.
September,	Three.	August,	Twenty.
October,	Three.	September,	Twenty-four.
November,	Three.	October,	Thirty.
December,	Four.	November,	Thirty-eight & ½
One thousand seven hundred and seventy-eight.		December,	Forty-one & ½
		One thousand seven hundred and eighty.	
January,	Four.	January,	Forty & ½
February,	Five.	February,	Forty-seven & ½
March,	Five.	March,	Sixty-one & ½
April,	Six.	April,	Sixty-one & ½
May,	Five.	May,	Fifty-nine
June,	Four.	June,	Sixty-one & ½
July,	Four.	July,	Sixty-four & ½
August,	Five.		
September,	Five.		
October,	Five.		

Sect. 13. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That the Auditors aforesaid shall be intitled to receive the same pay and allowances as the Auditors of this State appointed by the Legislature for the settlement of the public accounts.

Sect. 14. And be it further enacted by the authority aforesaid, That printed certificates shall be provided by direction of the Supreme Executive Council, in such manner and form as they shall judge necessary and proper, and delivered to the Auditors aforesaid, to be by them applied to the uses and purposes herein before directed.

Signed by Order of the House,
FREDERICK A. MUHLENBERG, Speaker.

Enacted into a Law at Philadelphia, on Monday, the eighteenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighty.
SAMUEL STERETT,
Clerk of the General Assembly.

BOSTON, *December* 28.

We learn from New-York, that about 60 American naval officers who were prisoners there, were lately sent to England in a British man of war: That the prisoners, both French and Americans, who are confined at that place, never experienced worse treatment since the war than they do at present; their provision being small in quantity, and very bad in quality.

It is reported from the city of New-York, that Lord North, after having secured a Parliament to the mind of his Sovereign, and having made ample provision, in lucrative posts, for his family and particular connections, had resigned his place as Prime Minister, and gone up to the House of Peers, and that he was succeeded by Lord Stormont, late Ambassador in France, and nephew to Lord Mansfield.

A day or two ago arrived in this town, from Newport, the Count ———, only son of the Marquis de Castres, and Colonel in the French army at that post; as also the Count Dillon: The latter, upon his arrival, receiving an intimation from a friend by letter, that an embarkation from New-York was taking place, and that perhaps a descent might be made by the enemy on some part of Con-

recticut where his regiment was quartered, immediately returned, and rode all night, in order to join it.

It is obſerved of the army at Newport, that, in proportion to its numbers, it has more principal officers of diſtinguiſhed character and family, than any army that ever was ſent ſo ſuch a diſtance from France---a demonſtration that the leading men in that nation are warmly engaged in the American cauſe.

Late accounts from Halifax, which may be relied upon, aſſure us, that the infamous Mowat, who has long been diſtreſſing the eaſtern parts of this ſtate, has wrote to the Board of Admiralty of Great-Britain, adviſing to ſend over in the ſpring enſuing, four copper bottom frigates, to cruize in the bay of Maſſachuſetts, and to rendezvous at Penobſcot.

A diſcovery has lately been made at Weſt-field, in a Farmer's field, of 12 barrels of gun-powder, covered over with about 30 loads of dung.—The farmer and ſeveral others are taken up and confined on ſuſpicion:—Various are the conjectures of people reſpecting it; but it is ſuppoſed a ſhort time will bring this matter to light.

By ſome priſoners arrived here laſt Sunday from New-York, via New-London, we are informed, that upwards of 300 Americans have lately died there from the ſavage treatment they received from the Britons; and that 200 more have (involuntarily) inliſted under the Traitor Arnold, to avoid the ſame fate.

Friday laſt a cartel arrived at Salem from Halifax, with the whole of the American priſoners which were there when ſhe left that place, conſiſting of 105.

Captain Marett, who arrived here laſt Friday from Cadiz, which place he left the latter end of October, ſays, that there were lying in Cadiz bay forty-three ſail of the line, beſides frigates, ſloops, and cutters of the combined fleets. The Count d'Eſtaing commanded the French, and Don Cordova the Spaniſh ſhips, they were waiting for the arrival of the French Weſt-India fleet, which he met as he was coming out, conſiſting of one hundred and ſixty ſail, convoyed by 18 ſail of the line and ten frigates, commanded by the Count de Guichen, as ſoon as they get ſupplied with proviſions, they were all to proceed to France; that the Engliſh fleet were out, conſiſting of thirty-four ſail of the line, commanded by Admirals Geary, Roſs and Barrington.

That the Queen of Portugal, in conſequence of the remonſtrance of the King of Spain, had paſſed an edict forbidding any prizes or ſhips of war belonging to Britain, to enter her ports, except in diſtreſs. That 10 ſail of the line and two frigates belonging to Ruſſia, were at anchor in the Tagus. That the blockade of Gibraltar was continued. That the Moors had made a peace with Spain, and had given leave for the French or Spaniards to take any Engliſh veſſels out of their ports.—That the Emperor of Morocco had given ſtrict orders, that none of their armed veſſels ſhould capture any American veſſel, under penalty of the Captain's loſing his head. That there were 8 Spaniſh ſhips of the line, cruiſing of Cape St. Vincent, and ſeveral Spaniſh and French frigates cruiſing in the Streights of Gibraltar.

NEWPORT, December 22.

Laſt Friday morning died here, his Excellency CHARLES LOUIS DE TERNAY, Knight of St. John of Jeruſalem, late Governor of the iſlands of France and Bourbon, and commander of the French ſquadron in the American ſeas. His talents, zeal, and diſtinguiſhed ſervices, has merited him the confidence and favour of his government and country.—His remains were the next day interred in Trinity Church yard in this town, attended with military honours, &c. The command of the fleet devolves on M. DESTOUCHES, Captain and Brigadier of the naval army, an officer in high eſteem among all ranks in the French navy, and who particularly diſtinguiſhed himſelf in the battle of Oueſſant.

FISH-KILL, *January* 4.

We are informed that four perſons, inhabitants of Newburgh, in Ulſter county, have lately been detected in villainouſly ſecreting and ſelling continental cattle; ſome of whom are ſafely lodged in Eſopus goal.

TRENTON, *December* 27.

Laſt week a brig bound from the Weſt-Indies to New-York, was brought into Tom's River. She had on board 150 hogſheads of excellent rum and ſpirit. Her water and proviſion having fallen ſhort on her paſſage, and miſtaking the land for the coaſt of Long Iſland, ſent her boat aſhore with four hands for a ſupply of thoſe articles. Our militia getting information, ſecured the tars, and manning two boats, went off and brought in the veſſel without oppoſition.

RICHMOND *(Virginia) December* 30.

By an officer, immediately from the ſouthern army, we have the agreeable and certain intelligence, that on the 10th inſtant Col. Tarliton's legion, commanded by himſelf in perſon, received a ſevere repulſe in an attempt to ſurpriſe Colonels Marian and Clarke, who, with a detachment of five or ſix hundred men were poſted in the diſtrict of Ninety-Six; upwards of one hundred of the enemy were left dead on the field, and a great number wounded; the principal part of the latter they found means to carry off: Our loſs does not exceed twenty killed and wounded. This is the third attempt in which that enterpriſing partizan has been repulſed by the vigilance and good conduct of our troops.

In the HOUSE *of* DELEGATES, THURSDAY *the* 28*th of* DECEMBER, 1780.

RESOLVED, *nemine, contradicente*, That a Committee of four be appointed to wait on Major General Gates, and to aſſure him of the high regard and eſteem of this Houſe. That the remembrance of his former glorious ſervices cannot be obliterated by any reverſe of fortune, but that this Houſe, ever mindful of his great merit, will omit no opportunity of teſtifying to the world the gratitude which, as a member of the American union, this country owes to him in his military character.

(Teſte) JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

FRIDAY, *the* 29*th of December*, 1780.

Mr. Henry reported from the Committee appointed to communicate the Reſolution of yeſterday to the Honorable Major General Gates, that the Committee had, according to order, communicated the ſame to that Gentleman, and that he was pleaſed to return the following anſwer.

SIRS, RICHMOND, *December* 28, 1780.

I ſhall ever remember, with the utmoſt gratitude, the high honour this day done me, by the Honourable the Houſe of Delegates of Virginia: When I engaged in the noble cauſe of freedom and the United States, I devoted myſelf entirely to the ſervice of obtaining the great end of their union: That I have been once unfortunate is my great mortification; but let the event of my future ſervices be what they may, they will, as they always have been, be directed by the moſt faithful integrity, and animated by the trueſt zeal for the honour and intereſt of the United States.

HORATIO GATES.

Extract from the journal.

JOHN BECKLEY, C. H. D.

PHILADELPHIA, *January* 10.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Amſterdam to his friend in this City, dated September 16.

"The capture of 55 ſhips at once; ſo much wealth; ſo many ſeamen and ſoldiers; and ſuch quantities of ſtores, is a ſevere ſtroke to the Engliſh, and cannot but have the moſt excellent effects for us, both in the Weſt-Indies and North-America.—The right vein is now opened, and it is to be hoped that the Courts of France and Spain will now be in earneſt in convoying their own commerce, and cruiſing for that of their enemies. This is the ſhort, eaſy and infallible method of humbling the Engliſh, preventing the effuſion of an ocean of blood, and bringing the war to a concluſion. In this policy I hope our countrymen will join with alacrity. Privateering is as well underſtood by them as any people whatever; and it is by cutting off ſupplies, not by attacks, ſieges or aſſaults, that I expect deliverance from our enemies; and I ſhould be wanting in my duty if I did not warn them againſt any relaxation of exertions, by ſea or land, from a fond expectation of peace; they will deceive themſelves if they depend upon it. Never, never, will the Engliſh make peace while they have an army in North-America."

Friday laſt arrived here the privateer ſhip Reſolution, from New-York on a cruize; taken by the Saratoga Sloop of War, Capt. Young.

The ſame day arrived the brig Betſey, bound from New-York for Charleſtown; taken and ſent in by an eaſtern veſſel.

On Sunday arrived here the brigantines Patty, Captain Read, and Polly, Captain Frazer, in eight weeks from l'Orient.

Captain Read, on his paſſage, captured and brought in with him a large ſchooner, from Penobſcot bound for New-York, laden with ſpars. The famous Major Rogers, of the Britiſh army, was a paſſenger on board this prize, and is now ſafely lodged in the new goal.

A letter from l'Orient, of the 8th of November, mentions, that the Britiſh fleet at Torbay had received a great deal of damage in a gale of wind, which obliged them to put back to Portſmouth to refit, where it was thought they would remain all winter.

Since our laſt arrived the ſchooner Livingſton, Captain Kelly, from the Havannah; and the Schooner ———---, Captain Clunn, from St. Euſtatia.

Juſt publiſhed and ſold by the Printers hereof,

POOR RICHARD's

ALMANACK

For the YEAR 1781.

To be SOLD by Public Sale,

At the Coffee-Houſe, on Tueſday the 16th January, 1781, at Six o'Clock in the Evening,

A VALUABLE PLANTATION,

containing One Hundred Acres of Land, with allowances, &c. ſituate in London-Britain townſhip, Cheſter county, on the road leading from Newport to Lancaſter, about ten miles from Newport Landing, from where vaſt quantities of produce are brought from the adjacent country to this market, thirteen miles to Wilmington, four and an half from Newark.

On the above premiſes there is one Houſe, on the Newport road, one ſtory high, with a Store adjoining, where great buſineſs was formerly carried on, one room on a floor, and about twenty rods from the above road there is one other Houſe, one ſtory high, two rooms on a floor; an exceeding good orchard. The perſon who may purchaſe the above Plantation may have poſſeſſion the 25th of March.

N. B. A PLAN to be ſeen at the Coffee-Houſe.

FOR SALE,

BY

EDWARD BARTHOLOMEW,

In Third-ſtreet, between Arch and Race-ſtreets,

A quantity of Imported HIDES, of an excellent quality; a quantity of Dreſſed CALF-SKINS and DEER-SKINS; and a few barrels of TANNERS and LINSEED OIL.

A neat Aſſortment of CALICOES,

And a Parcel of COARSE LINENS,

Juſt imported for Sale, per the Brig Patty, Captain Reed, from L'Orient, by

JOHN WOODWARD,

In Front-ſtreet, near Walnut-ſtreet. ¶

BILLS of EXCHANGE,

On France or Holland,

TO BE SOLD,

For Specie or Continental Currency.

Apply to

WILLIAM TURNBULL, & Co.

At their Store, on Plumſtead's Wharff.

Where may alſo be had a general Aſſortment of European GOODS, by the Piece or Package.

TO BE SOLD,

A GRIST MILL, with two pair of ſtones, plantation and tract of land, ſituate in Pileſgrove townſhip, in the State of New-Jerſey, containing 130 acres. Alſo one other meſſuage or tenement and tract of land, adjoining the above, containing 45 acres. The whole is in good order. For terms apply to PHILIP ULRICK, living on the premiſes. ‡

CAME to the plantation of Abraham Lettens, on Ridge road, on the 15th of December laſt, a dark brown COW, with ſome white on her belly and tail, the right ear ſlit, and two pieces cut out of the left. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away. ¶ NICHOLAS SMITH.

Philadelphia, January 7, 1781.

Juſt PUBLISHED and to be SOLD, by,

FRANCIS BAILEY,

THE

Continental POCKET ALMANAC,

For the year of our Lord 1781:

CONTAINING, beſides the tables common in an Almanack, a repreſentation of the figures of the Devil and General Arnold, as paraded through the ſtreets, September 30, 1780; —The ſcale of depreciation as fixed by the General Aſſembly of Pennſylvania; —Liſts of the Members of Congreſs, and of the Civil Officers of this State.

To ALL whom it may Concern.

State of New-Jerſey, ſs.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a Court of Admiralty will be held at the houſe of Gilbert Barton, innholder, in Allentown, in the county of Monmouth, on Thurſday, the 25th day of January next, at the hour of ten in the forenoon of the ſame day, then and there to try the truth of the facts alledged in the bill of James Randolph, and Moſes Robins (who as well, &c.) againſt the ſloop or veſſel called the Brunſwick, Joſhua Wooding, late maſter, lately caſt on ſhore near Barnegat;—Of John Plowman (who as well, &c.) againſt a certain ſchooner called the General Clinton, lately commanded by Benjamin Galloway;—Of Samuel Bigelow and Samuel Allen (who as well, &c.) againſt a certain veſſel or brig called the Dove, taken at ſea on her voyage from Tortola to New-York, George Hannel, late maſter;—Of Adam Hyler (who as well, &c.) againſt a certain ſloop or veſſel called the Suſannah, lately taken by ſaid Adam Hyler, on the ſouth ſide of Staten-Iſland, near Prince's bay; with their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoe: To the end and intent that the owner or owners of the ſaid veſſels reſpectively, or any other perſon or perſons intereſted therein, may appear and ſhew cauſe, if any they have, why the ſaid veſſels, and their reſpective tackle, apparel, furniture and cargoes, ſhould not be condemned to the ſeveral captors thereof, and decrees thereon paſs, purſuant to the prayer of the ſaid bills.

By order of the Judge,

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Reg.

Haddonfield, Dec. 20, 1780.

AT the ſame time and place will be tried, the ſchooner Flying-Fiſh and the ſchooner Saturday-Night, lately captured at ſea by David Stevens; and alſo the ſchooner John and ſloop Catharine, lately taken by Joſhua Studſon (heretofore advertiſed) all adjourned over for trial at the laſt Court of Admiralty.

JOS. BLOOMFIELD, Regiſter.

COUNTRY SEAT.

TO BE LETT,

A CONVENIENT two ſtory brick HOUSE and KITCHEN, in good repair, ſituate in Turner's Lane, about three miles from the city of Philadelphia, with 15 acres of good land, good orchard, with a variety of good fruit. Poſſeſſion to be given on the firſt of March next. Enquire of Mrs. CARMICK, in Cheſtnut-ſtreet, above Fourth-ſtreet.

N. B. A convenient STABLE, in Elfrey's alley, to be lett. Enquire as above.

Philadelphia, January 9, 1781.

Twelve Dollars in Specie Reward.

RUN away from the ſubſcriber, on Friday night, a Mulattoe LAD, named NAT, ſlim made, about 20 years of age, a ſmart active fellow, born in this city; had on a ſmall hat, fiercely cocked, a brown kerſey waiſtcoat, almoſt new, an under veſt of green baize, a white ſhirt, black leather breeches, yarn ſtockings, and a pair of ſoaled ſhoes, patched at the ſides; he alſo took with him a pair of ſpotted breeches and yellow veſt. Whoever will apprehend and confine him in any goal within the Thirteen States, ſhall be intitled to the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

† JOSEPH WHARTON.

TO BE LETT,

And entered upon the firſt day of April next,

THAT noted and well accuſtomed TAVERN and PLANTATION, known by the name of the SORREL HORSE, in Cheſter county, on Lancaſter road, about 14 miles from Philadelphia, lately kept by Michael Stadleman, deceaſed, but now in the tenure of Jacob Waggoner. The terms to be made known the firſt day of February next, on the premiſes, by the guardians.

N. B. The excellency of the ſtand makes it neceſſary to be known that none need apply but ſuch as come well recommended. †

January 6, 1781.

WAS ſtopt about eight days ago, two HORSES, the one a black gelding, ſuppoſed to be 6 years old, about 15 hands high, with a ſmall blaze in his face; the other an iron grey gelding, about 14 hands high. Alſo a ſaddle and one piſtol, ſome home made linen, one pair of gloves, all ſuppoſed to be ſtolen. The owner or owners are deſired to come, prove their property, and take them away, paying charges to DAVID BRIGS, living in Lower Merion townſhip, Philadelphia county, and State of Pennſylvania. †

To be SOLD,

A LIKELY young Negroe Wench, fit for either town or country buſineſs, as ſhe hath been uſed to both, and is ſtrong and very healthy: Sold for no fault. Her being with child is the only reaſon that induces the preſent proprietor to part with her. Enquire of the Printers. ‡

CAME to the meadow of the ſubſcriber, living in Darby townſhip, Cheſter county, in May laſt, a bay FILLEY, ſuppoſed to be riſing three years old, with a ſtar and two white feet. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take her away.

¶ JESSE BONSALL.

For SALE,

A genteel three Story BRICK HOUSE,

In ARCH-STREET,

The third door from the corner of Fifth-ſtreet.

For particulars, apply to

§ BENJAMIN DAVIS, junior.

United States Lottery Office.

Philadelphia, Jan. 3, 1781.

NOTICE *is hereby given, That the Time limited for the Renewal of Tickets in the* Fourth and laſt Claſs *will expire on the* Fifteenth Inſtant, *after which Date no Tickets whatever can be renewed, as the Managers will then proceed to make the neceſſary Preparations for Drawing.*

OF HIS EXCELLENCY

George Waſhington, Eſq;

A new Impreſſion in Metzotinto;

From the original Picture belonging to the State of Pennſylvania;

Poſter Size, i. e. 14 Inches by 10 Inches, excluſive of the Margin;

Price TWO DOLLARS, or the Value thereof in current Money; or SIX POUNDS per Dozen to Shop-keepers, or Perſons going abroad.

Any Perſons wanting the ſaid Prints will apply to

CHARLES W. PEALE,

At the Corner of Third and Lombard-ſtreets.

JUST IMPORTED,

AND TO BE SOLD BY

JOSEPH WOOD,

By wholeſale, in Second-ſtreet, between Market and Arch Streets, oppoſite the Baptiſt Meeting-Houſe,

AN elegant Aſſortment of the neweſt faſhioned Gilt and Plated BUTTONS;

Plated SPURS, by the Dozen or Pair; Alſo

A ſmall Aſſortment of SADLERY, conſiſting of Bridle Bitts and Bradoons, Saddle and Loop Nails, Staples and Plates, &c. &c.

He has alſo for SALE,

Beſt Plated Shoe-Buckles; flowered and plain Lawns by the Piece; black Velvet and Corduroys; Green and Bohea Tea; Cheſhire and Glouceſter Cheeſe by the Hundred Weight; mould Candles by the Box; White-chapel and common Needles by the Thouſand or Hundred.

TO BE SOLD, BY

LEVI HOLLINGSWORTH,

The Third Wharf below the Bridge,

TANNERS OIL,

Liſbon WINE, of the Vintage 75 and 77;

BEEF in Barrels;

BARR-IRON;

Superfine and common FLOUR;

BURR MIDDLINGS;

INDIAN CORN;

Virginia and Maryland TOBACCO;

CHALK in Caſks;

RUM in Hogſheads;

A WHIP SAW, with Iron Blocks for Ginn.

Philadelphia, December 25, 1780.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN away this evening from the ſubſcriber, a negroe wench named *MARIA*, alias *AMORITTA*; ſhe is about thirty-four years of age, tall and well made, her face long, and features more regular than are common with her colour: ſhe had on, or took with her, a pale blue and white fine ſhort linſey gown and petticoat almoſt new, a new petticoat of tow linen, a pair of mens ſhoes, good ſhifts of brown homeſpun linen, and aprons of the ſame. It is ſuppoſed ſhe will endeavour to get into the *Jerſeys*, as ſhe came from thence, and once lived with Mr. *Thomas Lowrey*, of *Flemmington*; but it is ſuſpected ſhe is now lurking in this city, or concealed by ſome free negroes.

She alſo took with her—her female child named *JANE*, about four years old, well made, fat, round faced, and lively: had on, or took with her, a blue and white linſey frock.

Whoever will deliver the ſaid Wench and Child to the ſubſcriber in *Philadelphia*, ſhall have the above reward.

¶ JOHN DUFFIELD.

N. B. All perſons are forbid to harbour her at their peril.

Sixty Continental Dollars Reward.

RAN away, on the 19th of June laſt, from the ſubſcriber, an apprentice lad, named ROBERT MINSHALL, about 20 years of age, by trade a hatter, about 5 feet 10 inches high, and has ſhort dark hair; had on, when he went away, a white blanket coat, white breeches and jacket, and round felt hat. I am informed that he is gone towards Baltimore. Whoever takes up ſaid lad, and ſecures him in Carliſle goal, ſhall have the above reward, paid by the ſubſcriber, living in Carliſle, Cumberland county. ¶

December 20, 1780. THOMAS FROST.

All Maſter Hatters and others are forbid to harbour or carry him off.

Bohemia Manor, May 26, 1780.

CAME to the ſubſcriber's plantation, on Sunday, the 21ſt inſtant, a dark bay HORSE, five years old, natural pacer, ſhod all round, a ſtar in his forehead, and branded R S on the off ſhoulder. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property and take him away.

¶ ALEXANDER STUART.

Juſt Publiſhed, and to be Sold by

JAMES DAVIDSON,

At the north eaſt corner of Market and Second-ſtreets,

PUBLIC GOOD,

Being an EXAMINATION into the Claim of Virginia to the vacant weſtern Territory, And of the RIGHT of The United States to the Same:

To which is added,

Propoſals for laying off a new State;

To be applied as a Fund for carrying on the War, or redeeming the national Debt.

By the Author of Common Senſe.

N. B. Gentlemen who have ſubſcribed for the above Pamphlet, are requeſted to ſend the amount of their Subſcriptions to Mr. Davidſon. ¶

TO BE SOLD,

A Lot of Ground, ſituate on the North ſide of Walnut-ſtreet, 24 feet 9 inches front, and 235 feet deep, to a ſtreet called George-ſtreet (to be laid out half way between ſaid Walnut ſtreet and Cheſnut-ſtreet, 40 feet wide) adjoining lands of James Logan.

A Paſture Lot, near Spring-Garden, containing 2 acres, adjoining lands of William Wells.

Alſo, a Lot ſituate in Germantown main-ſtreet, containing one acre and 43 ſquare perches, 100 feet front on ſaid main-ſtreet; now in the tenure of Daniel Lukens. All free from Ground-rent. For terms apply to ‡ 8w. RICHARD WELLS.

TO BE SOLD,

Or LETT for a Term of Years,

A Lot of about ſix Acres of LAND, with the Ruins of a large Brick Houſe thereon, ſituated on Poplar Lane, in the Northern Liberties.

A Plantation in Abington Townſhip, containing 107 Acres of Land, with a good Dwelling-houſe thereon; late the Eſtate of John Knight.

A Moiety of 43 Acres of Land, in Germantown, on the Main-ſtreet, adjoining Lands of John Bringhurſt and Dr. Warner; late the Eſtate of Abraham Paſtorius.

A Moiety of 100 Acres of Land, in Whitpaine Townſhip, adjoining Lands of James Morris and John Roberts; late the Eſtate of Iſaac Taylor.

Enquire at the Univerſity of

¶ JAMES CANNON.

WANTED,

A ſober induſtrious WOMAN, who will undertake common Cooking for a large Family, where there are ſeveral to do the Drudgery. Such a Perſon will meet with good Encouragement, by enquiring of the Printers hereof.

A GARDENER

Is wanted immediately, to work and manage a Garden a little Way out of Town. Any Perſon, deſirous and capable of ſuch an Undertaking, will meet with good Encouragement, by applying to the Printers, or at the Houſe of the French Conſul, in Arch-ſtreet. ¶

SUPPOSED to be turned into the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Upper Providence townſhip, Cheſter county, on the ſecond of November laſt, a brown HORSE, with a ſtar and a ſnip, his two hind feet white, branded on the near ſhoulder, but not ſo plain as to make out what it is, ſuppoſed to be about 13 years old. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges and take him away.

¶ SAMUEL WORRALL.

WANTED immediately,

A FEW ſtrong able-bodied HORSES, to compleat Lieut. Col. Lee's Legion. The ſum contracted for by me, agreeable to an Act of the Legiſlature of Maryland, will be paid by the Treaſurer of that State in ſpecie, or the value thereof in current money at the time fixed when the bargain is made, with intereſt from the day of purchaſe.

A. M'LANE, Capt. Partiz. Legion.

December 10, 1780.

Imported, and to be SOLD,

For CASH, or Bills of Exchange on Europe, by

WILLIAM ROBINSON & SON,

In Front-ſtreet, below Almond-ſtreet, Southwark,

GERMAN dowlaſſes and ozenbrigs, Iriſh linens, cambricks, quality bindings, aſſorted colours, ſilks, &c.

They have alſo for ſale, womens Engliſh and Boſton ſtuff ſhoes, ſoal and upper leather, ſnuff in bladders, groceries, a parcel of Carpenters and Cabinet-makers tools, with a variety of other articles.

Said ROBINSONS will give the higheſt price for any quantity of good SNAKE-ROOT. ¶

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the paſture of the ſubſcriber, living in Ridley townſhip, Cheſter county, in Pennſylvania, a black GELDING, 14 hands high, 13 years old, with a ſtar and ſnip, his near hind foot white, and a blemiſh on his off eye. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo as the thief is convicted and the owner gets the horſe again, ſhall receive the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe only. ‖ WILLIAM PRICE.

Reading, December 10, 1780.

MY wife ELISABETH hath eloped my bed and board on the 2d inſtant, and for no reaſon. I do hereby give notice to all perſons whom ſhe may have any dealings with, not to truſt her on my account, for I will pay no debts contracted by her, from the date hereof.

WILLIAM DEWEES.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

STOLEN out of the ſtable of the ſubſcriber, in Towamenſing townſhip, Philadelphia county, in the night of the 11th of December inſt. a dark brown HORSE, with ſaddle and bridle, about 14 hands high, nine years old laſt ſpring, has two white ſtreaks under his belly near the fore legs, and a remarkable notch in his tongue. Whoever ſecures the horſe and thief, ſo that the thief be brought to juſtice, ſhall have the above reward, or Two Hundred Dollars for the horſe, paid by

¶ JACOB PENNYBAKER.

N. B. He has a hole in his neck, occaſioned by a fiſtula, which is cured.

One Hundred Dollars Reward.

STRAYED AWAY, about the 6th day of May laſt, from the ſubſcriber, living in Newtown, Bucks county, A Two Year Old Brown MARE COLT, with a ſmall ſtar in her forehead, and it is thought has a ſmall ſnip, not docked, moſtly paces, but can trot, has a thick mane, was about 13 or 14 hands high. Any perſon giving intelligence of the ſaid colt, ſo that ſhe may be had again, ſhall have the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

THOMAS BUCKMAN SMITH.

Two Thouſand Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY clandeſtinely in the night from his bail, and took with him 53 yards of brown nine hundred linen cloth, A certain JAMES M'WHORTER, about 5 feet 3 or 4 inches high, dark complexion, black hair, ſandy beard, coarſe voice, down look, ſmall pock-pitted, having a ſmall ſcar over one of his eye-brows. Had on, when he went away, a light coloured great coat, with open ſleeves, and a ſtrait coat and jacket of the ſame colour, buckſkin breeches, and old brown yarn ſtockings, new ſhoes, and a pair of turn'd pumps alſo a brown linen coat, and two pair of white corderoy linen drawers, and buck hat. The ſaid M'Whorter is about 25 years of age, and is a weaver to trade, born in Ireland. Whoever takes up and brings him home to the ſubſcribers, living in Colerain townſhip, in Lancaſter county, or ſecures him in the county goal, ſhall receive the above reward from us,

WILLIAM SEMPLE,
MALCOM M'KOWN.

‡

A Half-Johannes Reward.

ON the 30th ult. ran away from the ſubſcriber, in the borough of Cheſter, a Dutch ſervant man, named DANIEL DEGAN (but may probably change it to JACOB DAYE, as he did formerly on a ſimilar occaſion) about 21 years of age, 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, wears his own ſtrait brown hair; had on an old beaver hat, a half-worn ſnuff-coloured jacket with ſleeves, broke out at the elbows, a ſhort blue under jacket, tow ſhirt, old ſcarlet breeches with ſilk knee garters, black woollen ſtockings, and good ſhoes, with ſtrings in them; he is of a ruddy complexion, ſpeaks good Engliſh, and has been 18 months in the Continental army. It is ſuppoſed he is gone over Suſquehanna, as his father lives near Frederick's-Town, in Virginia or Maryland. Whoever takes up ſaid ſervant, and ſecures him, ſo that I may have him again, ſhall have the above reward, or its value in Continental currency, and reaſonable charges, paid by

December 4, 1780. ¶ ELISHA PRICE.

Manor of Moreland, Philadelphia County, Dec. 20, 1780.

NOTICE is hereby given, to all thoſe that are indebted to the eſtate of GASPER FETTERS, late of the above townſhip, deceaſed, to meet the ſubſcribers, at the houſe of James Fulton, on the 8th day of January next, and pay off their reſpective debts; and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, are deſired to bring in their accounts, duly proved, and they will be paid, by

¶ JOHN ROAD and DANIEL BILLEW, Executors.

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, in Providence townſhip, Philadelphia county, in September laſt, Six SHEEP, one of them with a bell. Whoever owns the ſaid ſheep, are deſired to come, pay the charges, and take them away.

‖ ABRAHAM REINER.

Four Hundred Dollars Reward.

RUN AWAY from the ſubſcriber, living in West-Nantmill townſhip, Cheſter county, on the night of the 15th November,

A NEGROE MAN, named DUBLIN, about 35 years of age, 5 feet 5 or 6 inches high, well ſet, ſome of his fore teeth out. Had on, when he went away, a lightiſh coloured cloath coat, with metal buttons, and lined with ſtriped linſey, a lightiſh linſey jacket with ſleeves, and red waiſtcoat, tow ſhirt, old lightiſh cloth breeches and linen drawers, blue ſtockings, old ſhoes. Whoever takes up ſaid Negroe, and delivers him to the ſubſcriber, or confines him in any goal, ſo that the owner may have him again, ſhall receive the above reward, and reaſonable charges, paid by

‡ RICHARD PIERSOL.

WANTED,

A MAN, capable of managing a ROPE-WALK, lately erected in Charles-Town, State of Maryland. The ſituation is pleaſant and healthy, on the head of Cheſapeak bay, within twenty miles of Chriſteen bridge, and not more than thirty eight miles from the town of Lancaſter. Lancaſter county has hitherto ſupplied the Walk with hemp, and will, for the future, with whatever quantity may be neceſſary. The Walk is covered and every way in good order, a conſiderable quantity of cordage having been already made in it. Three or four good ſpinners are wanted, to whom good wages will be given. Apply to Mr. John Irwin, merchant in Philadelphia, Mr. Thomas Huggins, merchant at the Head of Elk, or the ſubſcriber in Charles-Town.

Nov. 24, 1780. 4w. PATRICK HAMILTON.

TAKEN UP by the ſubſcriber in Newport, Newcaſtle county, on Delaware, about four weeks ago, A Stray HORSE, 4 years old, of a cheſnut colour, with a ſmall ſtar, and one white foot; no brand nor ear-mark that can be diſcovered. The owner is deſired to come, prove his property, pay charges, and take him away, otherwiſe he will be ſold as the law directs, by

JAMES GEMBLE.

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